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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
ANIMAL AND POULTRY HUSBANDRY RESEARCH BRANCH

PLANS FOR TURKEY RANGE SHELTERS

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Turkey range shelters, working plans for which are shown in the accompanying figures, are intended primarily for sheltering growing turkeys beyond the brooding period. Protection from the weather and from marauding animals is the purpose for which range shelters are constructed, some protection from thievery also being provided. The plans contained in this circular have proved satisfactory under field conditions.

Range shelters may be divided into two general types, first, a simple shelter providing only roosting space, and second, a more comprehensive building providing space for roosting, feeding, watering, and handling. Plans for four simple shelters and three feeders are presented. These plans are offered as a working guide for the construction of range shelters. Changes in dimensions, materials, or in details of construction may easily be made to suit special conditions. For example, roosts supported about a foot or two above the roofing may be placed atop any of the shelters, thus doubling the roosting capacity of the building, or if it is desired that the birds be kept off the roof, an anti-fly may be placed around the edges of the roof as is shown in some of the plans. If a double or multiple yarding system is planned, the birds must be kept off the roof or else the roof itself must be divided in such a way that access to the proper yards may be provided as desired.

Shelter (fig. #1) is fully portable, of very light weight, is very economical of material, provides feeding and watering space inside, and offers very good protection to the birds roosting within it. Feeding and watering can be done either inside or out. This shelter is readily adaptable to any type of yarding plan and is easily moved. The anti-fly on the roof is made of laths or light slats.

Shelter (fig. #2) can be made movable but is too heavy for frequent moving. It is easy to build, of sturdy construction, gives good protection to birds roosting within it, but allows no space for inside feeding. The low roosts built directly on the floor are desirable if extra heavy stock is raised. This house has extra roosts on the roof which increase its capacity. It is adaptable to a one, two, or three-yard rotation plan but feeding and watering equipment must be moved each time the yard is changed. It may be readily enlarged to any size desired or may be reduced in size to make it more easily portable.

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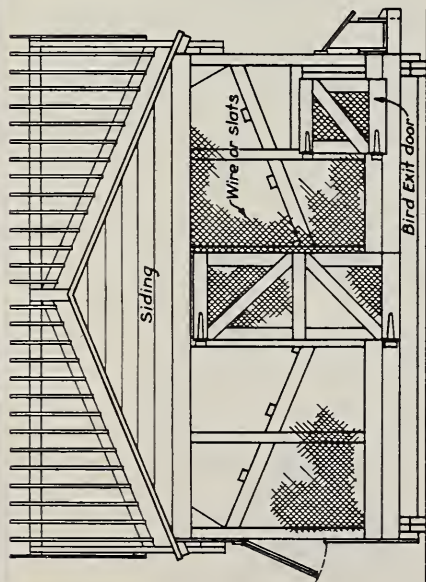
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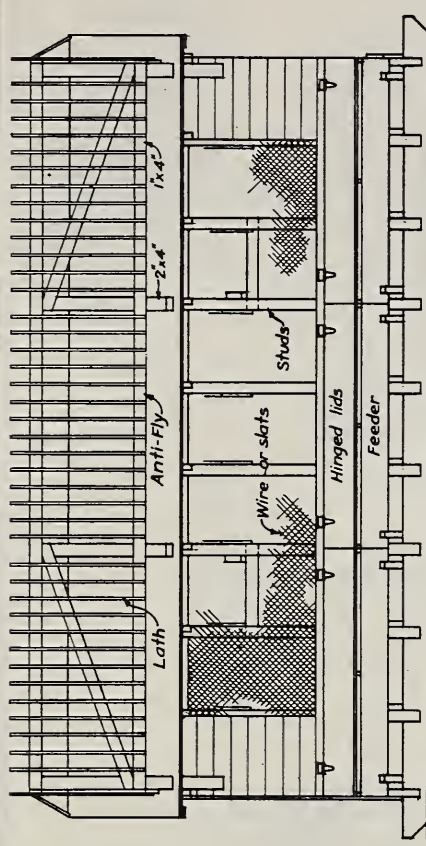
Shelter (fig. #3) can be made portable but is too heavy for frequent moving. It is a self-contained rearing unit, especially adaptable to birds being raised under experimental conditions. It provides excellent facilities for feeding, watering, and handling turkeys. As shown, it is adaptable to a two-yard rotation plan but can be made adaptable to a four or five-yard plan by cutting into the roosting sections to make two wire-covered alleys about two feet wide across the end next to the service lane. Birds can easily be reached from the central alley when they are on the roosts. For extra heavy turkeys the roosts should be placed directly on the wire underneath them, which tends to prevent injury to legs and breast and makes catching easy. This shelter may be enlarged to any desired size and may be built with a gable roof.

Shelter (fig #4) is fully adaptable to any plan of range rotation to include up to five yards and it may be made portable although it is too wide and too heavy for frequent moving. It is a good shelter for turkeys being raised under experimental conditions and provides fully adequate facilities for feeding, watering, and handling turkeys. According to latest findings, the roosts are best placed directly on top of the wire underneath them. If desired, it can be built with a shed roof and may easily be enlarged to any desired size.

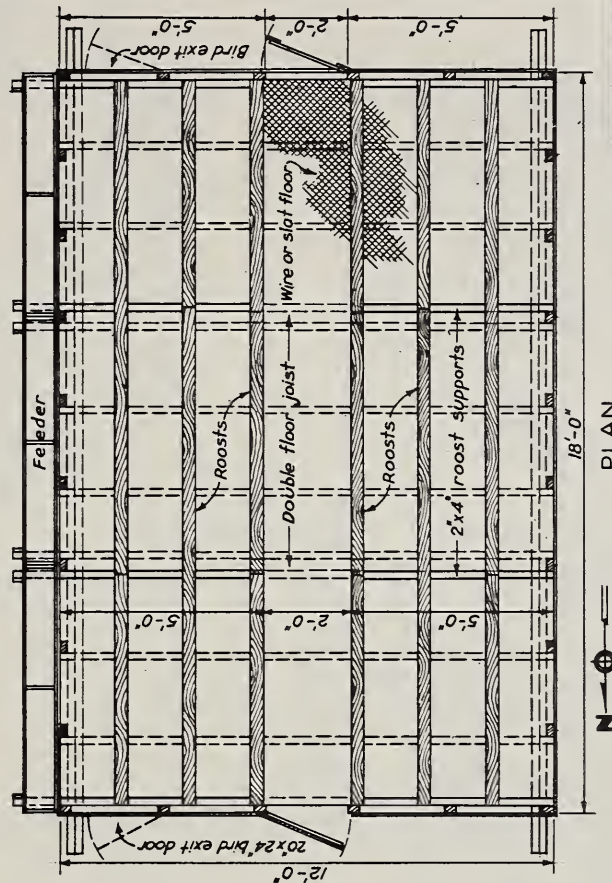
Capacity of each of these shelters may be calculated by allowing 10 to 18 inches of roost space per bird. Young birds or small type adults need at least 10 inches of roost space while very heavy broad-breasted stock may need as much as 18 inches per adult bird.



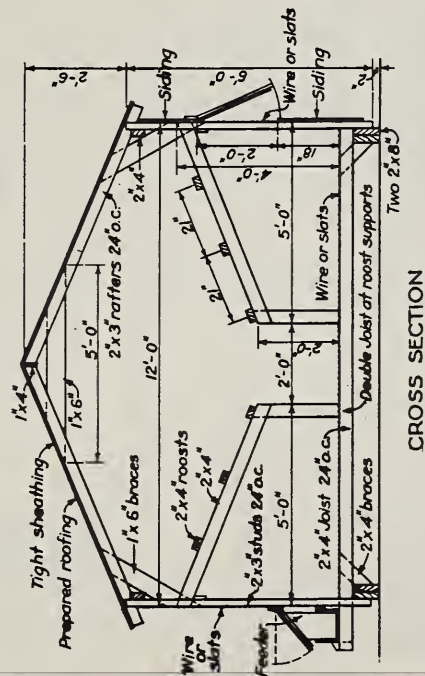
SOUTH ELEVATION
Board North End Solid



EAST ELEVATION



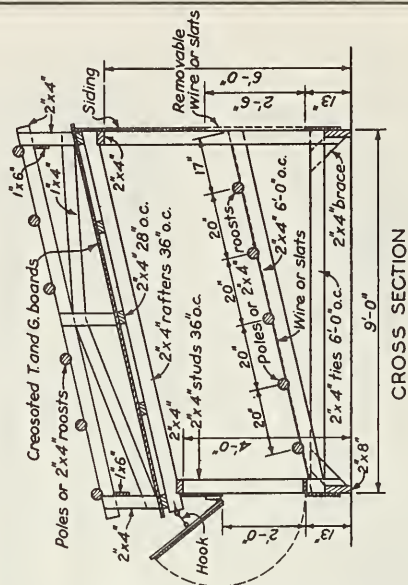
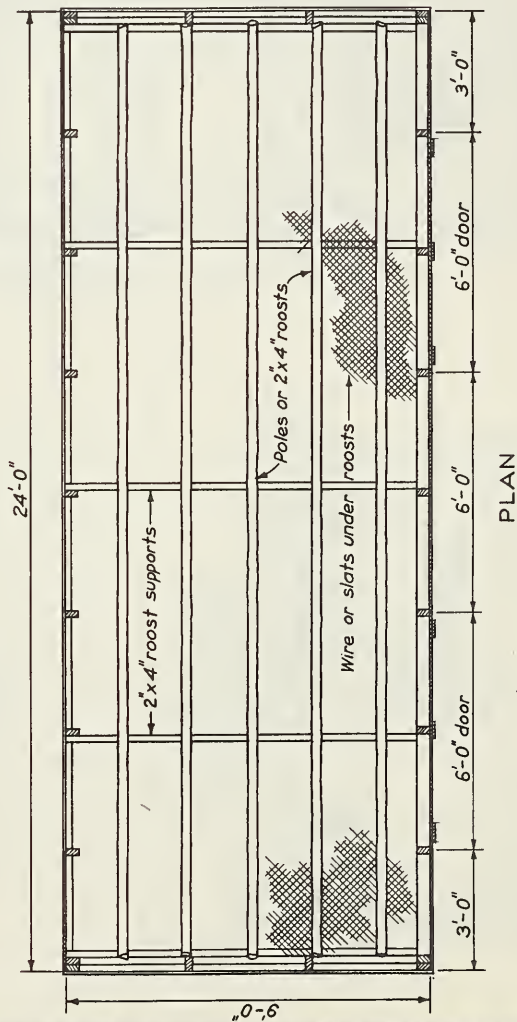
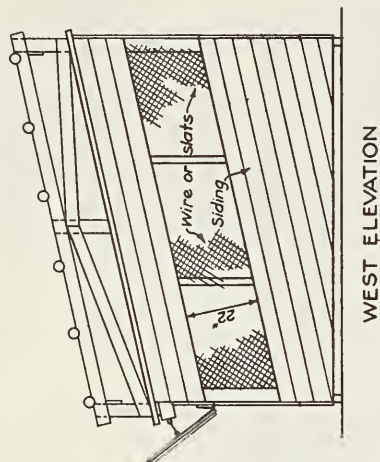
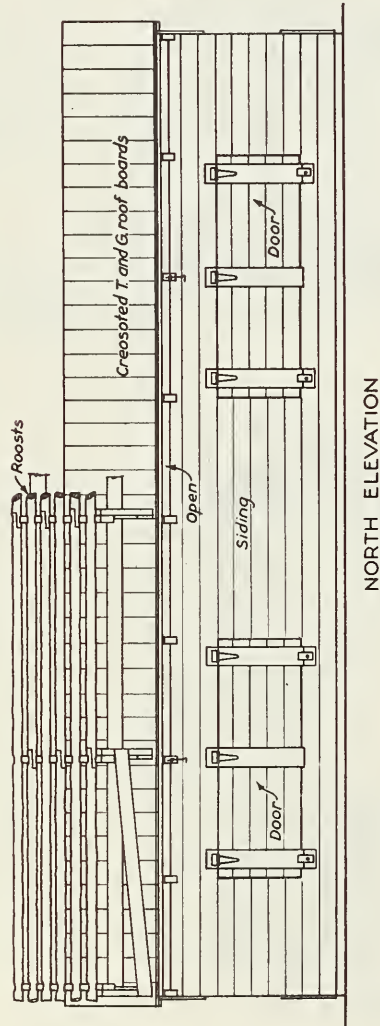
PLAN



CROSS SECTION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY & ENGINEERING	
FARM STRUCTURES RESEARCH DIVISION	
TURKEY SHELTER	
Scale: $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$	CHECKED
Drawn by: G.L.E.	SHEET 1 OF 1
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FIG. 1



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY & ENGINEERING			
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FIG. 2

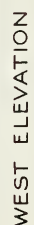
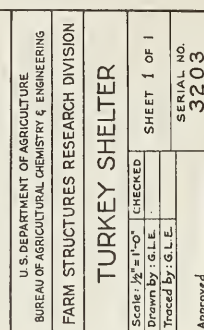
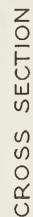
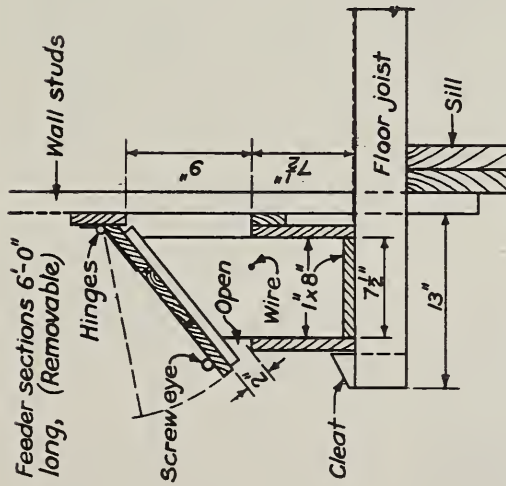
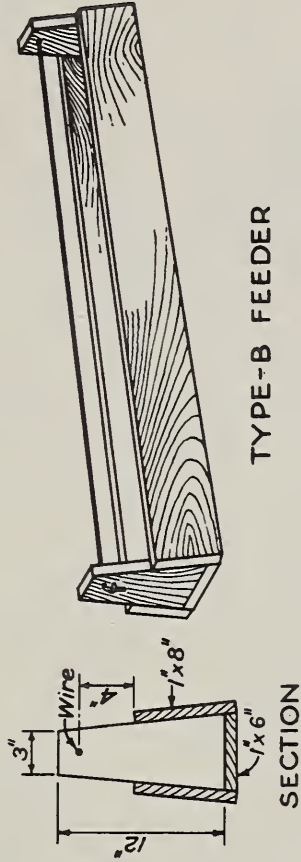


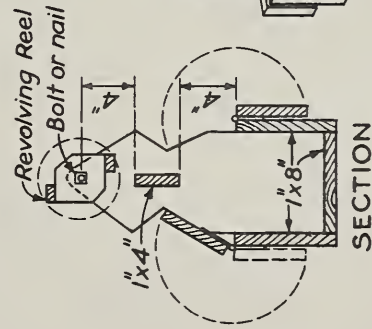
FIG. 4



TYPE-A FEEDER



TYPE-B FEEDER



TYPE-C FEEDER

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No. 5
**RANGE LOTS FOR PERMANENT TURKEY
 RANGE SHELTER**



DIAGRAM TO SHOW FENCE, GATE, AND DOOR ARRANGEMENTS FOR A 5 YARD WEEKLY ROTATION THROUGHOUT THE GROWING SEASON. A GOOD STAND OF GRASS WILL, UNDER ORDINARY CONDITIONS, PROVIDE AMPLE GREEN FEED FOR 200 TURKEYS, IN THE 11 1/2 ACRES ENCLOSED. WHERE PASTURE CONDITIONS ARE VERY FAVORABLE, YARDS 205 FEET LONG (ENCLOSING ONE ACRE) WILL SUPPLY SUFFICIENT GREEN FEED.

ROTATION PLAN: YARDS A, C, E, B, D AND BACK TO A, ETC. FOR USE EACH YEAR